

**43999. BAILEYA MULTIRADIATA** Harv. and Gray. Asteraceæ.

From the Santa Rita Mountains, Ariz. Collected by Dr. David Griffiths.  
Received January 6, 1917.

A very handsome plant, found in the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. It is biennial or perennial, densely woolly, with alternate compound leaves and long-stemmed heads of bright-yellow flowers. It is common on the mesas in the early spring, and sometimes continues flowering until late in the fall. (Adapted from *Wootton and Standley, Flora of New Mexico, p. 718.*)

**44000. POA FLABELLATA** (Lam.) Hook. f. Poaceæ. **Tussock grass.**

From Stanley, Falkland Islands. Procured from Mr. W. A. Harding, manager, Falkland Islands Co., through Mr. David J. D. Myers, American consul, Punta Arenas, Chile. Received January 8, 1917.

A coarse grass, native of the Falkland Islands, growing on peat soils near the sea. The plant forms dense masses of stems which frequently rise to a height of 4 to 6 feet, and the long, tapering leaves 5 to 8 feet long and an inch wide at the base hang gracefully over in curves. The plant is much relished by cattle; it is very nutritious and contains saccharin. The inner portion of the stem, a little way above the root, is soft and crisp, and flavored like a hazelnut; the inhabitants of the Falkland Islands are very fond of it. They boil the young shoots and eat them like asparagus. (Adapted from *Hogg, Vegetable Kingdom, pp. 823-824.*)

See S. P. I. No. 43564 for previous introduction.

**44001 to 44005.**

From Los Angeles, Calif. Presented by Mr. P. D. Barnhart. Received January 9, 1917.

**44001. CARDIOSPERMUM HIRSUTUM** Willd. Sapindaceæ.

Seeds of a creeping or ascending perennial vine, cultivated in southern California, with a densely hairy, grooved stem, deeply dentate leaves with hairy lower surface, small white flowers in axillary racemes, and pointed, hairy fruits, each containing a globular chocolate-brown seed. This plant is useful for covering arbors; it blooms continuously. It came originally from Africa. (Adapted from *Bailey, Standard Cyclopedic of Horticulture, vol. 2, p. 661.*)

**44002. DIPLACUS LONGIFLORUS** Nutt. Scrophulariaceæ.

Plants of a low subshrubby perennial from California. The opposite, broadly lanceolate leaves are dark green above, and the large flowers, 1½ inches across, are a beautiful pale orange or buff. The showiness and the rare color of the flowers make this plant a most attractive ornamental.

**44003. PENTSTEMON CORDIFOLIUS** Benth. Scrophulariaceæ.

**Beard-tongue.**

Plants of a more or less shrubby climber, with long very leafy branches and short leafy clusters of rich scarlet flowers nearly 2 inches long. The brilliant flowers form a striking contrast to the dark-green foliage.